TO FIGHT TO HOLD MUKDEN.

KUROPATKIN WILL NOT LEAVE WITHOUT A STRUGGLE.

Report Received Outlining. His Plans -May Try to Repeat His Liaoyang Tactics-Army Now 200,000-Kuroki's Story of the Hardships of the Advance.

St. Petersburg, Sept. 13 .- The Czar has received a long despatch from Gen. Kuropatkin, fully detailing the progress of the campaign, the disposition of the army, and discussing the military and even the political situation.

The despatch will not be published, but so far as it deals with the immediate future it is possible to guess from official expressions of opinion that Gen. Kuropatkin will not leave Mukden without

He will try, it is said, to repeat his tactics at Liaoyang, leaving 50,000 men to hold the enemy, while his main army retires to Tieling. Staff officials say that Gen. Kuropatkin probably has been reenforced since leaving Liaoyang by the equivalent of two corps. His force is believed to number now more than 200,000 men, with 300 guns.

The Czar will shortly go to Odessa to bid farewell to the troops going to the Far Gen. Kuropatkin has also reported that

there was no fighting yesterday. The Japanese are concentrated at Yanu-

pudza The General Staff denies that Gen. Linievitch is advancing with a force from Vladi

vostok to cut off Gen. Kuroki. EXHAUSTION CALLS A TRUCE.

LONDON, Sept. 14.—The relative positions of the armies in Manchuria seem to be unaltered. No further fighting is recorded by either side. Mud and exhaustion are exnected to enforce a truce.

The report from St. Petersburg that Gen. Kuropatkin has been greatly strengthened since the battle of Liaoyang is regarded as probable. It is surmised that it was the knowledge of the approach of Russian reenforcements that determined the Japanese to attack the Liaoyang positions before their own arrangements were complete.

The newspapers this morning are flooded with tardy accounts of the battle, each running to some thousands of words. All relate incidents indicating that there was never a bloodier combat in the history of war. Gen. Kuroki's section of the field seems to have been the most hotly contested.

The summit of Heivingts! Hill, which is a quarter of a mile long, was torn into fragments by shells. It is stated that it was impossible after the fight to take a step without treading on bullets.

Bennett Burleigh of the Telegraph, who recently left Manchuria disgusted with the treatment accorded correspondents by the Japanese, is still at Tientsin. He says he has not permanently withdrawn from the scene of action, though he evidently continues very sore.

He says that Mr. Wallace, correspondent of the San Francisco Bulletin, who has been dangerously ill, is en route for home. Mr. Wallace justly complains of the gross neglect shown him by the Japanese army doctors, and declares that this neglect is part of a plan to get rid of foreigners.

Mr. Burleigh declares that the Japanese estimate of 17,000 casualties is too modest. Judging from his own observations they were nearer 30,000. There are no evidences that the Russians are using a single dumdum bullet.

Many thousands of the Japanese horses are foundered and terribly galled. The Japanese are bad horse masters. Reenforcements of men, animals and munitions are being hastened northward by way of Newchwang and Dalny. The Japanese hold secretly, but strongly, all the districts to the north along the Liao River as far as Sinminting.

BANDITS TO WORK WITH CHINESE.

The bandits, in large organized bodies. are mustering for important operations north of Mukden. They often rfaternize with the Chinese soldiers. The Yentai coal mines are now abandoned. The correspondent says he learns reliably that they never produced more than 250 tons daily since February.

He adds that Field Marshal Oyama was overheard to say at Liaoyang that stubborn as Gen. Kuropatkin is he must now be in a desperate condition. He must know that his game will not do. Whatever corps Russia may mobilize Japan can duplicate them with better troops and put them more quickly in the field.

Mr. Burleigh quotes refugees from Mukden as saying that there were 40,000 Russians there on Sept. 7. They had their baggage packed and were ready to start for Harbin. The remainder of the troops, with stores and munitions, had already gone. The Russians have no serious intention of fighting at Mukden, but will make a stand in the hills at Tieling.

The Japanese, with their three linked armies, mean to advance upon the open plain toward Mukden. As circumstances forbid the risking of Gen. Kuroki's or Gen. Nodzu's armies as detached columns, they realize that it will be preferable to outflank or fight the Russians on the open plain. They do not fear the Russian

The Russian staff denies the use of dumdum bullets, and retorts by recalling the stories of the Japanese mutilating the dead at the battle of the Yalu.

LONDON, Sept. 13.—Despatches from Muk den describe the city as without food, owing to the number of troops concentrating there.

Despatches from St. Petersburg say that it is officially denied that Gen. Sassulitch and 3,000 of the Russian rear guard were captured south of Hun River.

KUROKI'S STORY OF HARDSHIP.

Toxio, Sept. 13.-A despatch from Gen. Kuroki, covering his operations from Aug. 28 to Sept. 5, has been issued. It is a long, unimpassioned record of movements and combats, indirectly testifying to the desperate character of the struggle of his army in face of a resolute, unflinching

He confirms the report that he was cut

off from the other Japanese armies for twenty hours on Sept. 2. The report says:

"Our difficulties reached the utmost The officers and men were unable to get food or a drop of water. All had to satisfy their hunger with unboiled rice." This was during the combat around

Heiyingtai, where the Russian resistance succeeded in covering the retreat. The topographical features afforded the Japanese artillery the most disadvantageous position, and communication was cut on all sides by the enemy's shells.

The forts at Hunghopao have had their armament increased by from ten to thirty guns, in proportion to their size.

Despatches from Moji state that the Japanese right army, under Gen. Kuroki, occupied the Russians' position at Fancheng on the night of Sept. 10.

REWARD FOR STOESSEL'S MEN.

A Month's Service in Port Arthur to Be Counted as a Year.

CHICAGO, Sept. 13.-The Daily News to-night publishes the following Chefoo cablegram: "Port Arthur's semi-official 'journal, the

Novi Krai, of Sept. 8 announces that Gen. Stoessel, the commander of the fortress, has received a telegram of congratulation from Gen. Kuropatkin.

"Early on the morning of Sept. 8, a thanksgiving service was held in the barracks of the Tenth Regiment on account of the Czar's having issued an order that each month spent by the troops in Port Arthur should count as a year's service. A mili tary parade was held after the service The troops were inspected by the Colonel of the Twenty-fifth Regiment.

"Operations are at present confined on both sides to reconnoissances. All along the line there are occasional encounter between small detachments. The Novi Krai gives many details of this desultory fighting, showing that the Russians are n the habit of making reconnoissance that at times penetrate well within the lines of the Japanese outposts. These expeditions have developed the information that the Japanese are constructing elaborate earthworks, particularly at the east centre of the defence line.

"On Sept. 6 three large merchantmen were sighted in Louisa Bay and many wagon trains were noticed moving to and from the bay. On the night of Sept. 7 the sea front port lights revealed three Japanese torpedo boats manouvring close

SAY KUROPATKIN FAILED.

Correspondent Declares That His Purpose Was to Relieve Port Arthur.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN. LONDON, Sept. 13 .- A correspondent with Gen. Kuroki telegraphs, under date of Sept. 8, that the foreign military attaches are convinced that Gen. Kuropatkin had planned to defeat the Japanese in detail and then send a powerful column to re-

As he had thirteen divisions at his disposal. Kuropatkin ought to have been able to do this had he had officers and men as good in quality as those of the Japanese.

IN FAVOR OF INTERVENTION. Peace Congress at St. Louis Asks the Nation

to Stop the War. ST. LOUIS, Sept. 18.—The twelfth Inter-parliamentary Conference met this morning in Congress Hall. This message of

greeting was ordered sent to President Roosevelt: Theodore Roosevell, President, Oveter Bay. The twelfth Interparliamentary Conference, composed of representatives of fifteen parliaments, at the commencement of its deliberations, sends its respectful and cordia salutation to the President of the great American Republic. It considers itself most fortunate to have the opportunity of holding

its sessions in a country whose Chief Magis-trate is considered by all nations a champion of international peace. ALBERT GOBAT, General Secretary.

Count Goblet d'Alziella of Belgium prought up the Russo-Japanese War. He introduced the following resolution: "The Interparliamentary Peace Conference, shocked by the horrors of the war

that is being waged in the Far East between two civilized States, and deploring that the Powers signatory of the convention of The Hague have been unable to have recourse to the clauses thereof, which direct them to tender their mediation immediately ipon the outbreak of hostilities, asks the Powers signatory of the convention of The Hague to intervene at the proper time with the belligerents in order to facilitate the restoration of peace, and instructs the Interparliamentary Bureau to bring the present resolutions to the knowledge of the said Powers."

An amendment was adopted substituting the word "immediately" for "at the prope time." and authorizing the Powers to proffer their peaceful offices to Japan and Russia individually and collectively. The origina motion as amended was then adopted unanimously.

Congressman Burton of Ohio then introduced the resolution, prepared by Senator Bartholdt, asking President Roosevelt to call an international meeting similar to The Hague tribunal, delegates to which shall be empowered to act for their respective Governments in the signature of peace treaties, in the hope that a congress of nations may be established. The resolution was unanimously adopted.

Count Apponyi introduced a resolution against the use of floating mines in warfare which evoked so much discussion that it

The Weather.

The high pressure area moved over the Lakes into the St. Lawrence Valley yesterday and cov-ered New England. The result was northeasterly winds, cloudiness and a light sprinkling of rain long the New England and Middle Atlantic coasts Showers occurred in Kansas, Missouri, Iowa and in the vicinity of lakes Michigan and Superior, Elsewhere fair weather prevailed.

The pressure was low in the upper Mississippi Valley, which caused a general rise of temperature throughout all the Central States. Following this was a belt of colder weather in the Northwestern and Rocky Mountain States, coming out of an area of high pressure over Montana, where the tempera-ture in the northern part of the State touched two degrees below freezing point. Similar condievalled in northern Wyoming. Snow was

A northeast storm warning was ordered displayed long the coast from Savannah to Fort Monro last night by the Weather Bureau at Wash ng the Carolina coast was visible. It may cause orth high winds to morrow and Thursday

average humidity, as per cent.; barometer, cor ed to read to sea level, at 8 A. M., 30.28; 3 P. M.

The temperature yesterday, as recorded by the official thermometer, is shown in the annexed table

The highest temperature, 67 at 4 P. M. WASHINGTON FORECAST POR TO-DAY AND TO-MORROW For eastern New York, eastern Pennsylvania, Delaware and New Jersey, cloudy to-day, rain by for to-morrow rain and cooler, fresh to

risk northeast to north winds. New England, party cloudy to-day, warmer in north portion, rain at night, and to-morrow cooler fresh east to south winds, becoming north.

TRUST CO. AND SAVINGS BANK SECTIONS IN SESSION.

Plan to Limit the Use of the Word "Trust" in Corporate Names-Government Savings Banks Opposed as Paternalistie- A Plea for Advertising.

Bankers by the hundreds from al/ ove the country swarmed through the Waldorf-Astoria corridors yesterday and still more of them will be there to-day. Two annual meetings-one of the savings banks and the other of the trust companies section - were in progress from 10 o'clock in the morning until late in the afternoon.

The real event, the thirtieth annual convention of the American Bankers' Association, does not begin until 10 o'clock this morning, when it will be called to order by President F. G. Bigelow, president of the First National Bank of Milwaukee. It will be held in the Waldorf-Astoria state ball room, where the trust companies section had their meeting yesterday. The savings bank men occupied the large parlor at the other end of the corridor.

It is expected that there will be over 6,000 bankers present in the three daysto-day, Thursday and Friday-that the convention will be in session. Besides set formal gatherings a great number of private dinners will be given. Of all the thirty conventions the association has held this is only the second that has been held in this city, and the New York bankers have made up their minds to leave nothing undone to promote the enjoyment of their fellow aborers in the banking vineyard.

Last evening the local committee on arrangements gave a dinner to the executive committee of the association in the Waldorf-Astoria at which about seventy persons sat down. This evening there is to be a formal reception at the Waldorf, when the women friends and relatives of the bankers will be

The last of the festivities is to be an excursion to West Point on Saturday next. The National Bank of North America of this city is the host on this occasion, and all the other bankers and their wives and daughters are the guests. A steamer will leave at 9:30 Saturday morning and will reach West Point in time to see the cadets at dress parade.

The largest of the two sessions held yes-The largest of the two secondaries sectorially was that of the trust companies section. Neither the chairman nor the vicechairman of this section was present. The chairman, Mr. Breckinridge Jones, first vice-president of the Mississippi Valley Trust Company of St. Louis, was kept away by the recent death of his wife, and the conthe recent death of his wife, and the convention, by a rising vote, passed a resolution of sympathy for him. The vice-president, Mr. A. E. Potter, president of the American Trust and Savings Bank of Chicago, was also detained at home, and Clark Williams, vice-president of the United States Mortgage and Trust Company of New York, was unanimously chosen as the presiding officer, and later on in the session was unanimously chosen chairman of the

presiding officer, and later on in the session was unanimously chosen chairman of the section for the ensuing term.

The formal address of welcome on the part of the New York trust company bankers was delivered by George W. Young, president of the United States Mortgage and Trust Company of this city.

Seesking of trust companies, as pecul-Mortgage and Trust Company of this city.

Speaking of trust companies as peculiarly American institutions, organized to meet the demands of existing business conditions, and of their wonderful growth, Mr. Young cited the fact that whereas twenty years ago there were less than 100 trust companies in the entire United States there are now more than 1,000, with resources amounting to upward of \$3,000,000,000.

In New York State alone the trust companies have deposits aggregating nearly \$1,000,000,000. Speaking of the relations of banks and trust companies and saying that the competition between the two was competition between men in the same business, working for the same end and using the capital of the same employer, Mr. Young continued:

The national and State banks are well organized. We must see that the State organizations of trust companies are completed and continued. The Association of Trust Companies of the State of New York, which has made me its president—an honor! fully companies of the State of New York, which has made me its president—an honor! fully appreciate and of which I am justly proud—is now well under way. The perfection of the organization of trust companies in the various States is the best preventive of any differences between the banks and trust companies that may affect the interests and convenience of the public. The natural outcome of such organizations will be cooperation between them and the adoption of general rules for the regulation of business, in the framing of which both institutions will have a voice. Strong trust company associations in every State will result in these two classes of financial institutions working more closely together than they have in the past, and will be of material assistance in promoting harmony of action and cooperation.

The chairman, Mr. Williams, presented the report of the executive committee, and both in that report and in the address on "Conservatism." delivered by F. H. "Conservatism," delivered by F. H. Fries, president of the Wachovia Loan and Trust Company, of Winston-Salem, N. C., a good deal of stress was laid upon the fact that fact that many concerns are using the title "Trust Company" while doing a line of business that does not entitle the me under that designation. head the report read by among other things, said:

among other things, said:

The uncertain business done by many companies using the word "trust" in their corporate titles, but being in no respect moneyed corporations, nor doing a trust company business, and the frequent failure of these companies, tends to reflect discredit on those corporations doing a legitimate trust company business. It has seemed wise to your executive committee to recommend the appointment of a standing committee to be known as the "committee on protective law," whose duty it shall be to endeavor to secure the enactment of laws in the several States prohibiting the use of the word "trust" in corporate title of any corporation not a moneyed corporation and chartered to do trust company business.

Mr. Fries, in discussing this same subject,

Mr. Fries, in discussing this same subject sed himself as follows: The growth of the trust company business

The growth of the trust company business is slow and sometimes very discouraging, and there comes to not a few the necessity for some means of support. This fact, and the temptations to obtain profits, cause the management to take up whatever presents the surest and quickest returns consistent with the charter. It may be, and it most frequently is, banking in its various forms, again the buying and selling of real estate, the dealing in stocks and bonds or the promotion of some enterprise, and thus the trust company becomes in reality a bank of discount, a real estate company, a broker's office, or something else. The name of the company and the chartered privileges in some cases indicate that the company was designated for other lines of business and should never have been named a trust company at all.

pany at all.

It is not necessary to argue to this body that this condition of affairs is not as it should be and that it will sconer or later not only bring confusion, but may bring discredit upon the name of trust company and the business it is present the present of the second trust company and the business it is present to the second trust company and the business are second to the second trust company and the business are second to the second trust company and the business are second to the second trust company and the business are second to the second trust company and the business are second to the second trust company and the business are second to the second trust company and the second trust company are second trust company and the second trust company are second trust company and the second trust company are second trust company and the second trust company are second trust company and the second trust company are second trust company and the second trust company are second trust company are second trust company and the second trust company are second trust company and the second trust company are second trust company

William Barrett Ridgely, Comptroller of the Currency, who came in in the course of the session, was called upon to speak, and he, too, devoted some time to the discussion of this particular topic. in permitting concerns having purely functions to engage in other sorts of busi-ness. He said furthermore that failures of trust companies were not known until such companies began to branch out into other

A resolution was subsequently by unanimous vote in accordance with Mr. Villiams's suggestion.

Jordan J. Rollins, an attorney of this

ordan of the recommended legislation by the protection of the rust Companies Acting as Transfer Agents and Registrars," in which he recommended legislations by the part of the trust

companies' business.

Discussions on a variety of set topics followed the formal addresses, and a loving cup, gold lined and of sterling silver, was produced and exhibited as a present, on the part of the executive committee, to kinridge Jones, in testimony of his derotion, as chairman, to the interests of the rust companies section of the American lankers' Association. In the savings banks section of the asso-

ciation, the chairman of the executive com-

BANKERS GATHER IN FORCE. APARTMENTS AT "RED HOVSE"

people.

Red Hovse" Suites are radically dinerent in arrangement and finish from any Residential building in America and are replete with all modern and labor saving devices embodying all the necessary conveniences and luxurious appointments essential to the livableness of a Smart Town House. Suites of 9, 10 & 11 rooms, including 5 & 6 Sieeping Rooms, 3 Bathrooms & Butler's Pantry. Suites include a Living Room 20 ft. wide & 26 ft. long. Elizabethan Dining Rooms, with walls panelled in Pollard oak to beamed cellings. Caen Stone Mantels. Specially designed lighting Fixtures, Hardware, Andirons, Etc. Walls hung with Damask, Italian Velvets and French Broidures. Tiled Delft Kitchens & Pantries, with clock & bookcase for cook books. Window Seats & Shakespearean Windows, Louis XV. mirror and Bartologi Mezzotint doors. Louis XVI. mirror wainscoted bathrooms. Hassell and Aidin Nurseries. The domestic offices in each suite are unusually complete & in an entirely separate wing from the remainder of suite. To insure obtaining Suites immediate appli-cation is essential at "RED HOVSE," 350 EIGHTY-FIFTH ST., WEST, at Riverside Drive.

mittee, C. Byron Latimer, of the Irving Sav ngs Institution of New York, read a re-port in which he said that the section dur-ing the year had enrolled sixty-eight meming the year had enrolled sixty-eight members, making the total membership 616.
Mr. Latimer's report/said further that the Savings Bank Association in New York State had done much to help legislation favorable to savings banks and to defeat legislation that would have been unfavorable, and he urged, in forming such associations, the appointment of a committee to look after such legislation.

The subject of Government savings banks was discussed in several papers that were read. The chairman of the section, A. C. Tuttle, treasurer of the Nauratuck Savings

Tuttle, treasurer of the Naugatuck Savings Bank, Naugatuck, Conn., in his opening address touched on the topic as follows:

Government savings banks are hardly more than a dream—though an unpleasant one. It seems impossible that any sane legislator would introduce a bill into Congress authorizing them. Certainly, if any one had legislator would introduce a bill into Congress authorizing them. Certainly, if any one had the hardihood to do it the bill would meet with an opposition that would make the opposition to the United States Bank in Jacksson's time sink into insignificance. Aside from the fact that such a bill would jeopardize one of the props of the Government, there is a widespread and most salutary feeling averse to the Government engaging in any business enterprise. enterprise.

The subject of the address of Willis S Paine, ex-Superintendent of Banks of the State of New York, was the postal savings banks, and, among other things, he said:

banks, and, among other things, he said:

Paternalism is the road that leads to socialism. And this paternalism is the product of absolutism, not of a democracy or a republic. * In various ways what we denominate "the Government" is troubling itself concerning matters which should be handled by the people and in their own way. A proposal to establish postal savings banks is part and parcel of the theory that a federal government should regulate the affairs of the people, reducing the powers of the State and limiting the expression and activities of the individual to the smallest possible compass.

activities of the individual to the smallest possible compass.

It has been said that the people must be taught to save. It has yet to be shown that they must or can acquire this habit by the establishment of a peculiarly Governmental institution any more than they can acquire their religion in this way. The people are to be taught to save, not by establishing official depositories, but by cultivating the habits the practice of which conduce to thrift.

P. Le Roy Harwood, treasurer of the Mariners' Savings Bank of New London, Conn., discussed the value to savings banks of advertising. He said:

How is the savings bank to regain its par-tially lost prestige? By abandoning the threadbare argument: "We cannot adver-tise," which does not mean that it is to aban-don conservatism and prudence, but rather through the possession of these fundamentals through the possession of these fundamentals to place itself before the citizen in its true light—something designed for him and for his sole benefit. The method of conducting

his sole benefit. The method of conducting an educational campaign, if we may so term it, must, of course, be fitted to local conditions. It should not only impress upon one the value of saving money, but it should emphasize the value of doing it regularly, systematically. After the value of saving has been well inculcated, the safety of saving has been well inculcated, the safety of saving accumulations should be taken up.

Many bank men imagine that if a financial institution departs from the old way of advertising it loses dignity. This is not so where advertising is done properly. Of course "smart" advertising is to be strictly avoided. 'An advertisement can be original and still be clean and terse. A savings bank advertisement should be a thorough gentleman in the advertising population.

FINE NEW PANK INSPECTED.

FINE NEW PANK INSPECTED. Many of the visiting bankers accepted the Van Norden Trust Company's invita-tion to inspect its new home at Fifth avenue and Sixtieth street last night. The company's officers and directors gave a recep-tion to depositors and stockholders and the out of town bankers, and following a supper at 8 o'clock the big building was thrown open for inspection.

The banking offices and vaults take up

the first floor and basement. The eight floors above these are to be leased as apart-ments. The banking quarters are finished in marble and are completely planned for the transaction of a banking business The Van Norden Trust Company is of of the newer of the city's trust institutions and is the first to establish a home of this Its capital and surplus is Among the directors are Warner esident; William F. Havemeyer, Thomas Fowler and Charles W. Morse.

RUSSIA TURNS TO GERMANY.

Kaiser's Aid, Says a "Times" Correspondent, Helps the Czar in His War.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN. LONDON, Sept. 14 .- The Times prints an important article dealing with the understanding reached by Russia and Germany concerning the Far East. The relations on this subject, says the writer, have been growing closer and more intimate between Petersburg and Berlin than between St. Petersburg and Paris.

The Kaiser is convinced that the interests Germany in the Far East run parallel with those of Russia, and that therefore Germany has everything to gain from the success of Russia in the war and everything to fear from her defeat. This, it is pointed out, is not a new idea, but it was only when the war began that the moment came for which the Kaiser had been im-

patiently waiting. It was when Russia began to realize that the struggle was of unexpected magnitude that the Kaiser took the initiative in proffering to the Czar explicit assurances of support, amounting practically to a guarantee of immunity from all danger of interference by Europe. This enabled Russia not only to withdraw from her western provinces some of her finest troops for the Far East, but even to dismantle to some extent the western fortresses in order to provide siege guns for Port Arthur, Vladivostok, Liaoyang and Harbin.

The writer instances the facilities Germany has granted Russia in acquiring war material at Essen and other workshops that are more or less under Government control. in the transfer of North German Lloyd and Hamburg-American steamers to the Russian flag, in contracting for coal for the Baltic fleet and other warships, and even, it is stated, in allowing torpedo boats from Schichau to be transported in sections over

the frontier. The writer asserts that arrangements were made beforehand at Kiaochau to receive the Russian warships from Port Arthur and to enable them to coal with the utmost despatch, as was done in the case of the Novik, although the others which arrived were so far in want of temporary help that the Germans had no option but

to order that they be dismantled.

It is believed that the next step will be the floating of a large Russian war loan in Berlin. It may safely be asserted that the understanding secures Russia Germany's support in the ultimate settlement of the terms of peace, and for Germany, so far as Russia is concerned, a free hand in the future for carrying out her scheme of world politics on the lines of least resistance in China, that is to say, where it will come in contact only with British interests



Saks & Company

Broadway, 33d to 34th Street,

ANNOUNCE

For To-day and Thursday, September 14 and 15, The Formal Opening

of Their Exhibit of

Autumn Millinery

which includes the exclusive models conceived by the foremost foreign masters and clever adaptations of their styles, together with the creative efforts of the Saks organization of designers.

SCHOOLS HELD UP BY STRIKES

AND NO HOPE OF PEACE EVEN TO HELP THE CHILDREN.

Appeal of the Board of Education to Leave Its Buildings Out of the Trade Fight Fruitiess So Far-Unions Promise Nothing-Getting

The building committee of the Board of Education received yesterday the reply of the emergency committee of the Building Trades Employers' Association to its appeal to have a truce declared in the building war as far as schools are concerned. Neither this letter nor the reply from the Building Trades Alliance to a similar appeal gave much hope for the resumption of work on the tied up school buildings. The reply of the employers' association was merely a request for information about schools which were nearest completion and the trades which were necessary to complete them. The alliance offered a few

general observations In the meantime it was stated yesterday by the Board of Education's officials that the school condition is becoming worse, and unless work can be resumed at once the trouble in several of the buildings will be carried into the new year, when-the customary summer strikes will begin.

Charles H. Adams, chairman of the building committee of the Board of Education, said to a Sun reporter yesterday that the annex to School 105 at 108th street, the annex to School 105 at 105th street, near Amsterdam avenue, which ought to be finished now, could not be opened owing to a strike of the plasterers. This kept 800 to a strike of the plasterers. to a strike of the plasterers. This kept 800 children out of school. Other schools which could be finished in a week or two which could be finished in a week or two if there were no strikes are part of School 31 in Monroe street, which would seat 900 pupils; School 110, on Cannon street, which will be able to seat 600 more; School 106, on Worth street, which will seat 850 pupils; School 81 in Queens, which will seat 2,400 pupils, and a number of smaller schools.

"I do not want to criticise either side in the dispute," said Mr. Adams. "but we do want dispute," said Mr. Adams, "but we do want something definite. The school situation something worse every year through strikes. We are preparing a list of schools nearing completion and the trades affected to send to the employers. The worst thing is the valuable time wasted. Work which could he done in five days now will take five week to do in winter. Unless work on two schools is started within a week these schools which we are anxious to rush along, delayed until the building season next year, when there will be more strikes. The situation looks bad from every point of view. As far as I can see there is no sign of a settlement. But we want both sides to let up on the schools."

A committee of one from every trade represented in the Building Alliance called twice yesterday to see Mr. Adams about the schools. He was not in and the call ers made no appointment, but he notifie the alliance late yesterday afternoon the

the alliance late yesterday afternoon that he would see its committee at 3 P. M. to-Electrical Workers' Union 3, which is Electrical Workers Union 3, which is locked out, offered last week to finish the work on the Manual Training School in Brooklyn and School 13, which could be finished in a fortnight, if members of the new union formed by the employers' association were discharged from the jobs. The contractor for the two schools agreed The contractor for the two schools agreed to do this and put the new electrical workers to work on the contracts. The Brooklyn board of walking delegates stepped in yesterday, however, and will not allow work to be resumed unless the Board of Education takes the work from the present contractor. The Manual Training School is desirated to accompagate 2 400 pupils and

designed to accommodate 2,400 pupils and the other school 1,400. Chairman Harding of the press commitof the Building Trades Employers' Association, when told of the anxiety of the Board of Education to finish the schools, said. last evening: "If the board gives us a list of the schools

it wants completed, we will guarantee to finish them, alliance or no alliance. We stand by our position and will get the men." CLOSE IN ON PORT ARTHUR.

Chefoo Hears That the Japs Have 300,000 Coolies Doing Trenching Work.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN. CHEFOO, Sept. 13.—The latest informaion from Port Arthur represents the Japanese as employing 300,000 Chinese coolies in trenching work. The arrival of reenforcements at Dalny continues. There is also a constant influx of wounded soldiers. The defenders of the fortress are having difficulty with their locally manufactured powder, which fails to carry the projec-

tiles the proper distance. The Japanese are maintaining a strengthened blockade, which is now most difficult to elude. Nothing that is known indicates any improvements in the prospects of the

Our Submarines for Russia. Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN. FRANKPORT, Sept. 13.-The Gazette states hat Russia has ordered from an American

firm twenty-five submarine boats forty-five

feet long. The crew of each will consist of three men and each boat will cost \$200,000 Call for Japanese Reserves Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN LONDON, Sept. 13.-A despatch to the Morning Post from Shanghai says it is

orial army will be called out soon. Place Russian Loss at 40,000

reported that part of the Japanese terri

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN. LONDON, Sept. 13 .- A despatch to the Central News from St. Petersburg says that mofficial estimates place the Russian loss at Liaoyang and in the retreat at 40,000.

Speaker at the Dressmakers' Convention Defends Its Health and Beauty.

THE STRAIGHT FRONT TO STAY

"The straight front corset has come to stay. It will never go." This is the text Miss Elizabeth A. C. White, president of the Dressmakers' Protective Association of America, is trying to impress on the 600 delegates to the convention, now being neld in the Masonic Temple at Twenty third street and Sixth avenue. "It is hygienic, it is healthful, it is beautiful," explains Miss White.

"These straight fronts," continued Mise White, "are to be improved in certain ways, to be sure, but it will be the same straight front and all this talk in the papers about their going out of style is wrong. Miss White is not a little woman, and when she stamped her foot on the floor to emphasize the last word of this sentence.

some of the one legged models near by "Why, it is ridiculous, the way some women dress," she went on. "Notice that middle aged woman over there," and she pointed to a woman in the corner who certainly had a shape like an old fashioned churn.

"Now," said Miss White, seriously, "if she would only wear a straight front corset with the improvement we are recommendwith the improvement we are recommending, she could appear as charming as that beautiful young blonde by the table."

The new feature which is to be added to the straight front is to double line it with ruffles around the breast, thus making the ill-looking comely, and the thin, plump. It—the corset—can be laced as tightly as desired, according to Miss White, if only the belt line of the victim be below the floating rib. Of course, the woman with the conspicuous circumference will have to

noating fib. Of course, the wolfand with the conspicuous circumference will have to put a military extension on the upper arm and shoulder of her gown and thus make the proportions right.

"The aim of this work is educational also," said Miss White. "Why, some women have come to me who give misfitted themselves with correts until they have no selves with corsets until they have no diaphragmat all. This new feature is going on Saturday, it is reported, there will be an exhibition of fitting the new straight

fronts to living models. But Dr. Maxwell Thinks 92,000 Children

Will Be on Part Time. Failure on the part of the principals to report promptly the registration in their various schools makes it impossible for the school authorities to give any accurate figures yet of the enrollment of children for the present term. Out of forty-six school districts in the greater city, complete re-ports had been received from only eight

vesterday afternoon. These districts are in Manhattan and show an increase in registration over last year of 5.848 pupils, an increase in attendance of 437, and an increase of children on part time of 915. Basing his estimates on these figures, Dr. Maxwell said the increase in the school population would probably reach 52,000. The increase of pupils on part time, he thought, would be 5,244, or a total of about

Rigid enforcement of the rule requiring new pupils to produce a birth or baptisma certificate, or a passport fixing definitely the date of birth, may reduce somewha he number of children in part time classes but not appreciable relief from the over-crowding of the schools will be had unti-the new buildings under contract are com-pleted. As to when this will be none of the school folks will venture even a because of the present strike of the

Maxwell said last night that he hoped to have the tabulation of the registration figures so complete by to-day that he could give out some definite information in reard to the conditions that really exist he full figures, however, will not be ready for publication for a week or more.

A special meeting of the Board of Education will be called next week to consider the budget. The appropriation last year was more than \$20,000,000. It is intended to ask this year for \$25,000,000.

OITY OFFICERS ALL WANT MORE. Oakley Out for a Million-But the Pruning

Knife's Being Sharpened. Commissioner Oakley of the Department of Water Supply, Gas and Electricity submitted to Mayor McClellan yesterday his estimate of the money required by his department in the coming year. He asks for \$5,915,004 altogether, an increase of \$1,115,-152 over what he got last year.

Like other heads of cepartments who

have sent in applications for much bigger

appropriations than last year, Mr. Oakley

urges that many needed improvements are required in his department. He also asks for a large sum for salary increases. For this in Manhattan alone be asks for ing capacity there has seemed to be a ger-eral desire on the part of the department heads to demand appropriations ranging from 30 to 40 per cent, over last year

it is made known on authority that when Mayor McClellan and the Board of Estimate begin making up the budget next month the pruning knife will be used with such vigor as to surprise some of the Commis-sioners.

ORDERS FOR BALTIC FLEET.

One Report Says That the Russian Minister at Copenhagen Has Them.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.
LONDON, Sept. 14.—There are numerous reports of the intentions of the Russian Baltic fleet, the movements of which since it left ('ronstadt are unknown, According to a Copenhagen telegram the Russian Minister there has started for Bornholm. whence he takes sealed orders for the fleet, which will be explained off Niborg to-day It is stated that a Danish pilot is awaiting the fleet at Niborg.

CUT DOWN IN A FOG AT SEA.

SCHOONER'S MATE KILLED AND HER CREW LEFT HELPLESS.

steamer That Hit the Theta Went Ahead, but a Coaster Took Her Crew Off — Derelict Here in Tow as the Prize

of a Thrifty Yankee Skipper and Crew. The American steamship Pathfinder, which was spoken off Cape May on Monday making fast to the three masted Nova Scotian schooner Theta, which had her starboard quarter cut off, arrived last evening with the derelict in tow. The steamship had not been in collision with the schoons as conjectured.

Capt. Parse of the Pathfinder reports that he sailed from Norfolk for Boston with cargo of coal on Saturday. On Sunday morning he fell in with the Theta, which had all sail set and was steering an erratic course without skipper or crew. He went alongside the schooner and found nobody aboard. Then he lowered a boat and inspected the derelict. Except for a gap in her starboard quarter she was in good condition. He decided to tow the Theta into this port, and put a crew of se ven men aboard her. They helped him to get her into Sandy

Hook. Capt. Parse's theory was that the Theta had been in collision with a steamship in a fog and her crew had abandoned her in a panic. Her chronometer and most of the dunnage of her men were left aboard. Off the Hook Capt. Par se engaged the

tugs E. S. Atwood and Unique to tow the derelict into the upper bay, where she was anchored. The job will give Capt. Parse and his men a neat sum in salvage. A despatch from Wilmington. N. C., last A despatch from Wilmington. N. C., sast night said that Capt. George Marsters and seven men of the Theta were landed there yesterday by the Clyde liner Mohican, which sailed from this port on Saturday. Capt. Marsters reported that the schooner was run down on Sunday, just before dawn, by a steamship, which struck her on the starboard quarter. Second Mate Graham of the Theta, who was at the wheel, was killed and his body was knooked overboard.

tilled and his body was knooked overboard.

The steamship disappeared in the fog. Capt. Martsers set signals of distress, which were observed by the Mohican at daybreak on Sunday. All hands abandoned the lumber carrier in her boats and boarded the Mohican.

Strike en Penna. R. R. Power House Short

Lived. James Deegan, foreman of the bricklayers at the Pennsylvania power house in Long Island City, said yesterday that the brick-layers quit work Monday because of a strike of the laborers and not on account of any grievance of their own. The bricklayers, he explained, were compelled to The contractors yesterday obtained about fity laborers from the Brooklyn union, who will be paid full union rates, Deegan said, umber of bricklayers were able to o work. It is expected that by this

return to work. morning work will be going on as usual.

OBITUARY. Philip W. Moen, the retired millionaire wire manufacturer of Worcester, Mass., died sudnly on Monday night at his . ummer home, Ard-na-Clachan Farm, in Shrewsbury, Mass. of apoplexy. He was born in Worcester 47 years ago, and was a son of the late 47 years ago, and was a son of the late Philip L Moen, who established the great wire industry of Worcester with lehabod Washburn. He was graduated from Yale the 1878 and immediately associated himself with the Washburn & Moen Manufacturing Company. He assumed charge of the works at the death of his father, and when the Worcester plants were absorbed by the American Steel and Wir: Company he was elected a vice-president of the combine and made general manager of the Worcester district. He retired from the concern a few years ago.

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Daniel E. Williams, one of the best known negro politicians in Brooklyn died yesterday at his home, 224 Prince street, in his sixty-fifth year. Until about twenty years ago, when he became a Democrat, he had been an activ. Republican. For several years he had been a member of the executive committee of the United Colored Democracy. He formerly held a place in the Sheriff's office and for the past eleven years had been a messenger in the Health Department. He was a civil war veteran, a thirty-second degree Mason and a member of the Eks. His wife and a son survive him.

Mrs. Elizabeth Wills Harrison Gordon, daughter of Randolph Harrison of Elk Hill, Va., is dead in Baltimore, in her eighty-second year. She married Alexander B. Gordon, who died fighting on the Confederate side in the civil war, in which much of her property was also swept away. She was related to the most prominent families of the South and was well known to the clergy, in whose work she took a deep interest. She leaves four children.

Dr. Alonzo F. Preston, who was a practising dentist longer than any other dentist in Boston, if not in the United States, is dead

Dr. Alonzo F. Preston, who was a practising dentist longer than any other dentist in Boston, if not in the United States, is dead at his home in that city, aged 33. He began the practice of dentistry in 1837, and was the second person in Boston to take up that profession. At first he made his own tools, He was one of the first dentists to use bridge work, and had a system of his own as early as 1860. He practised up to within a few days of his death

The medicinal properties of John Jameson Irish Whiskey like its purity, are singular to itself, and have given it a

world-wide reputation. Abroad

W. A. Taylor & Co., Sol Ag nis

it is the Doctor's spirit.